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a sense of honor and with only a selfish interest in the matter. Had they made known the condition of the plate purely from a spirit of revenge against their former employers they would appear in a better light than now. But these men are of little consequence; the amazing thing, and the one which attracts the attention of the public is the course of the government officials in putting themselves on a level with these peddlers of secrets and paying them large sums of public money for facts that could have been found out by other means and should have been discovered by inspectors paid for that particular work. Whether or not the investigating committee will get at the true inwardness of this dubious transaction remains to be seen, but it should certainly endeavor to do so. If Secretary Herbert and his subordinates can justify themselves for their part in the bargain they should be given opportunity to do so.

## THE AMERICAN AND THE FRENCH WAY.

On the morning after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. James A. Garfield, in a speech of singular power and eloquence, delivered before an excited audience of people in New York, struck the keynote of popular confidence in the sentence, "The Lord reigns and the government at Washington still lives." Fifteen years later, when President Garfield died at the hand of an assassin, the people still remembered his words and mitigated their mourning at his death with the reflection that nothing could disturb the stability of the government or the peaceable succession to the presidency.

It is only one of many proofs of the marvelous wisdom of the framers of the Constitution that they provided for the contingency of the President's removal from office or his death, resignation or inability from the office by devolving them on the Vice President; and, having done this, they authorized Congress to provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, and Congress has done so. It is the more remarkable that the framers of the Constitution should have provided for these remote contingencies since they had no precedent or model for their guidance. They had recently passed from under a monarchical form of government which recognized no other right of succession to the chief executive office but divine right. Yet they saw that it would never do for the office of chief executive to become vacant. The principle which, in hereditary monarchies, on the death of the sovereign instantly devolves the executive power upon him who stands next in a fixed order of succession, must, in some degree, be imitated in a purely elective government, if great mischiefs were to be avoided. Popular sovereignty must not be allowed to lapse from lack of assertion. Hence, the creation of the office of Vice President and a further line of succession to insure continuousness and perpetuity in the government.

The present situation in France shows the superiority of the American over the French Constitution. Having been formed nearly a hundred years later, the latter should have been an improvement on the former, but it is not. The President of the French republic is elected by the national assembly, and there is no Vice President nor any provision for the succession to the office of President in case of the death of its incumbent, except an election by the Assembly, and to do this requires a majority of the votes of both chambers. The French Constitution provides for a responsible ministry so that, without any express provision on the subject, the death of the President devolves executive power on the Cabinet. Still, there is no responsible head, and, strictly speaking, there is a hiatus in the government. Although executive power devolves on the Cabinet the Cabinet itself is very insecure, being subject to change on every adverse vote of the chambers. Although President Carnot had only been in office since December, 1871, he had had no less than thirty Cabinets up to the time of his death. Some of the Ministers retained their portfolios through various Cabinets, but the number of reorganizations was as stated. Anything like that number of Cabinet changes during the administration of an American President would cause the people to lose all respect for it and almost to doubt the stability of the government itself, although under our Constitution the permanence of the Cabinet has nothing to do with that of the government. The French Constitution is an outgrowth of French ideas and methods, and, perhaps, it is the best for the French people, but the American Constitution seems much better calculated to insure stability of government. Americans like to feel that, no matter what may happen, the government at Washington still lives.

The severe measures which will undoubtedly be adopted by European governments against Anarchists in consequence of the assassination of President Carnot will probably cause a considerable emigration of that class. As many of them will doubtless seek refuge in the United States, our immigration and police authorities ought to be prepared to give them a warm welcome. There should be international co-operation to make the earth too hot to hold them.

Sentimental, half-baked persons are already writing to the New York papers protesting against the death sentence pronounced on Lizzie Halliday. They say she is a woman, and it is dreadful for a woman to be put to death. So it is; but it is also dreadful for a woman to kill an innocent person out of blood-thirstiness and pure malignity. Such creatures, like the Anarchist who killed Carnot, are not fit to be alive, and for the safety of society should be put out of the world as soon as possible.

The deeper that armor-plate investigation is gone into the queerer it looks, and the queerest thing about it is the deal made by the government with men who, by their own confessions, were informers for what money was to be made, and at least one of whom was a blackmailer, having tried to induce Proven to buy him off. It has not yet been proven that the manufacturers knowingly connived at fraud, but it is made very clear that the men giving the information as to the defects are ready to sell their self-respect and moral principles to the highest bidder. It is not the act of honest men to sell such knowledge to the parties most interested. The very willingness to bargain over the facts at their disposal shows them to be without

The boycott ordered by "President" Debs is, in intent, far more drastic than any measure that could be ordered by the President of the United States. The power of the latter is, in fact, very circumscribed. Without a special authorization of Congress he cannot do anything to affect the business interests of the country. It is one of the anomalies of our political system that the head of a voluntary organization of individuals can do that which the chief executive of the Nation could not do.

The proposed boycott of the Pullman company is really a strike against all the American people except the very small

number who were employed at the Pullman works, near Chicago. Its object is to involve and tie up the entire railroad system of the country so far as the traveling public is concerned. It would be difficult to conceive of a more narrow basis for a labor strike, and in the interests of fair play it is to be hoped it may not succeed.

The public will never be deeply in sympathy with strikers whose boycotts or strikes interfere seriously with its pleasure and convenience, and Mr. Debs's Railway Union will not find itself upheld by popular approval in its proposed boycott of the Pullmans. But the objection to this fight against the sleeping car company will be wholly on the ground that it causes annoyance and discomfort to travelers, and not because the public wishes the Pullmans to win. As a matter of fact, this company has not won the gratitude and liking of its patrons. For years travelers have paid high prices for indifferent accommodations and in addition have paid the salaries of Pullman employees, and are therefore not filled with a lively sense of benefits received. They use the Pullman cars because there is no help for it, but never without a feeling that the manufacturers might offer them something better than the stuffy, musty quarters that were well enough as an experiment when first invented, but have not kept pace with other modern improvements. If the public which goes out into the world in cars should resolve to strike against the impositions which have been heaped on it the result might be beneficial.

The bravery of the Lyons police in fighting off the mob which would have torn in pieces the assassin of President Carnot was not more admirable than the swiftness and precision with which the detectives unraveled the details of the crime. So far as known Santo, the assassin, had never been in Lyons before Saturday last, and, therefore, could not have been personally known to the police. The crime was committed on Sunday, yet within thirty-six hours they were able to give his birthplace, occupation, antecedents and details of his recent movements. They had discovered that he came from Cete to Lyons by way of Vienna, and that, being unable to pay his fare, he walked the last thirty miles of the way, with sixty centimes in his pocket—mind you, just sixty centimes—reaching Lyons Saturday afternoon. Communication with the police in Italy revealed the fact that he had quarreled with his employer on Friday and left his place, and that on the same day he purchased from a gunsmith for five francs the dagger which he used on President Carnot. This and much more was learned about Santo within thirty-six hours after the crime was committed. It will hardly do to call the French police stupid or slow.

It is not unnatural, and yet it is unreasonable that the French mob should be venting its wrath against everything Italian because Mr. Carnot's assassin is from Italy. Mobs are not intelligent, and do not reflect a little bit. If they did it would readily occur to Frenchmen that the assassin might have been a Russian, a Belgian, a Pole or a Frenchman as well as an Italian. Premier Crispinotti the case exactly when he said "Anarchists have no country." Santo's crime will be applauded by Anarchists of all nationalities and by no other class.

Since crime is known to move in waves, it is not surprising that Russian government officials are exercising renewed watchfulness over the safety of the Czar. Similar precautions are probably being taken to protect other European rulers, for, though no such animosity has been expressed toward any of them as toward the Czar, yet it is impossible to say where an Anarchist will strike, and if Carnot was a victim no man in high place in that country can consider himself secure while Anarchists are at large.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Not Superstitions.  
Yungoport—Do you think it is lucky to touch a humpback?  
Oldeport—For how much?

Even So.  
"Hello, here's a double yolk in this egg," remarked the cook.  
"Ah. More duplicity laid bare," was all the waiter had to say.

Evidence of Faith.  
"Gumford died a true Christian, didn't he?"  
"His relatives seemed to think so, at least. They buried him with a celluloid collar on."

The Wanderer's Return.  
He came back to his boyhood home  
After some forty years;  
And when he looked upon the scene  
His old eyes filled with tears.

Upon the oldtime commons, where  
He'd played with bat and ball,  
There rose into the smoky air  
A warehouse grim and tall.  
Of all the scenes he once had known  
He could not find a trace;  
Nor could he find among the crowd  
One dear, familiar face.

The original Cleveland man is kept busy these days dodging pointed remarks—Chicago Dispatch.

There are men who hope to get to heaven simply because they have never been in jail—Baltimore American.

There are some friends who can't be good to you unless you let them own you—Atchison Globe.

Governor Hogz, of Texas, travels in a private car, or should we say his private pen?—Pittsburgh Courier.

Carl Schurz continues to scream as if the administration were taking him in a closed carriage ride—Washington Post.

The thermometer and ambitious men are alike in one respect. Both make enemies the higher they rise—Philadelphia Record.

"Paw," said Johnnie Jimkins reflectively, "isn't it strange that you and me and maw should have all met?"—West Union Gazette.

As a rule, the lantern can be dispensed with at lawn parties. The light-headed young man will be there—Syracuse Courier.

The introduction of tar and feathers into Colorado politics may possibly cause the office to do a little man seeking—Washington Post.

seen that his report ought to be a finality. Every slight change in such a work may disarrange an entire plan, and none should be made except for reasons of the most convincing character.

A New York policeman found a two-hundred-dollar pearl in the shell of a clam he had bought from a street vendor. At least, that is the story the policeman tells to account for his possession of the pearl.

## TREATMENT FOR ANARCHISM.

There is a possibility in dealing with anarchy that free speech may be curtailed. Better that to foster blood-curdling anarchy—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

When these fellows are savage the law must be stern. It is weak and wicked folly to tolerate disorder in an orderly society so long as there are force and gunpowder to put it down—New York Times.

Wherever they show themselves in our country they should be either driven from it or placed in the safe seclusion of stone walls or iron bars. If they are given no mercy, but speedy and prompt justice—Pittsburgh Post.

We must suppress and exterminate the schools of anarchy. While we hang the Anarchists who murder we must suppress and punish the teachers of anarchy who incite revolts against the law and social order—Toledo Commercial.

Every government that is cursed with these wretches should adopt the most extreme measures against them. Henceforth let Anarchism and its kindred be exterminated from the earth. Let the law be such that it will be in the midst of form by any civilized country. The proper way to deal with it is in other words, is to crush it while it is still in an incipient condition, and not wait for it to develop into murder—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Anarchy cannot be eradicated by hanging or beheading now and then a few of its tools who have succeeded in accomplishing murder. We must strike at the root of it. The world must unite to put down this madness, or we have only seen the beginning of its terrible consequences—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Anarchy must be stamped out, and by the use of measures which are neither gentle nor merciful. The war is one of self-preservation so far as society is concerned, and no quarter should be given to wretches who themselves give no quarter, and who fight their battles by the use of cowardly assassinations—Chicago Tribune.

Of course there is only one thing to be done, and that is to redouble vigilance and execute the law with unrelenting vigor on all these wild beasts wherever they can be found. Government bonds were necessary to protect life and property. It exists because mankind cannot exist otherwise—New York Evening Post.

It is not unlikely that in the interest of self-protection other governments will unite in some form of international agreement by which a merciless war of extermination will be waged against these common enemies. They must be exterminated, and institutions which the wisdom of man has organized to be broken up and the foundation of freedom to be broken up—Chicago Tribune.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The combined assets of the Rothschild family in Europe are not less, it is said, than \$200,000,000. The virtual head of the family is Nathaniel, Lord Rothschild, of London.

Cromwell lived in constant fear of assassination. For several years he never slept more than a few hours at a time, and always wore a suit of chain armor under his clothes.

Mourners at Persian funerals are furnished with little wads of cotton with which to wipe away their tears. These are then preserved and are supposed to contain restorative qualities in case of fainting.

Anna Dickinson is living quietly in New York. Some reports have described her as "a mad wreck" of her former self. These are a cruel slander, for she appears to be perfectly well and intellectually vigorous, although embittered by her late painful experiences.

People in the middle ages believed in werewolves as well as witches. Werewolves were supposed to be men who, while preserving their appearance as human beings, were yet transformed into wolves with an appetite which nothing but human flesh would satisfy.

Scientific cleanliness and health are to be promoted in France. Boiled water to drink, school rooms cleaned with damp cloths instead of dry brushes and brooms, and an entire once a week cleaning of the streets given by the prefects of the French educational departments to the various schools.

A Michigan girl had the day set for her wedding. She told the young man who was to marry her that he must deed his farm to her first. He respectfully declined. The marriage was called off, and the bride did not appear. Next day it was discovered that she had begun a fight with the groom's father.

Though Phil D. Armour has a desk full of railroad passes he never uses one of them, but always pays his fare like ordinary mortals. He is disposing of his property to his sons as fast as they show their qualifications to use it right, believing that the wiser to see his wealth in proper hands while he is still alive. He has no faith in will.

Prince Christian of Denmark, who has arrived in London on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, is the oldest son of the Crown Prince, and was born in September, 1870. There is believed to be a project for his betrothal to one of the daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales. He will inherit a considerable part of the immense fortunes which came to his mother from her father, King Charles of Sweden.

There ain't no use in grievein',  
Or sittin' still an' wishin';  
There's one thing—the rain comes down  
Twill fill the streams for fishin'!

—Atlanta Constitution.

There is no far nor near.  
There is neither there nor here,  
There is neither soon nor late,  
In that Chamber over the Gate;  
For you are here, and I am here,  
To that cry of human woe,  
O Absalom, my son!

—Longfellow.

SHERDS AND PATCHES.

Now that the coal strike is over, what has been gained by it?—Philadelphia Press.

There seems to be more sweetness than light in the sugar investigation—Boston Transcript.

The original Cleveland man is kept busy these days dodging pointed remarks—Chicago Dispatch.

There are men who hope to get to heaven simply because they have never been in jail—Baltimore American.

There are some friends who can't be good to you unless you let them own you—Atchison Globe.

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## DEFEATED AGAIN

He Did Not Want a Tax on State or Municipal Bonds.

Claiming that It Was Discrimination in Favor of Government Securities, but the Senate Rejected His Motion.

## DEBATE ON THE INCOME TAX

Several Changes Made and Others Not Yet Acted On.

Senate Bill Making Labor Day a National Holiday and Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—With the thermometer standing at 83 degrees in the Senate chamber to-day the Senate entered upon the thirteenth week of the tariff debate. At the opening of the session Mr. Allen made another ineffectual attempt to secure consideration for his resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the total number of persons engaged in protected industries whose interests might be affected by tariff legislation. Mr. Gallinger objected, and Mr. Morrill moved to refer it to the finance committee. Mr. Allen gave notice that as long as the resolution remained unacted upon he would object to all legislation by unanimous consent. Mr. Morrill's motion was defeated by a vote of 27 to 21.

Then the Senate resumed the consideration of the income tax provisions of the tariff bill. Mr. Hill withdrew the amendment he offered on Saturday to strike out the provision exempting the interest on United States bonds from the operation of the tax. His object in offering the amendment, Mr. Hill said, was to call the attention of the country to the fact that \$65,000,000 of property in government bonds were necessarily exempt from the operation of the income tax, under the law, although the ostensible purpose of the income tax was to reach wealth and equalize taxation. There was an enormous investment of capital which the income tax could not reach. Mr. Hill then moved to exempt State, county and municipal bonds. He argued that taxation of State bonds by the federal government would be a direct attack upon the administration of the States. If the federal government had the right to diminish the value of State bonds and securities it had the right to destroy them. Aside from the question of the exercise of a doubtful power, in justice to the States which Senators represented on this floor and upon which this tax bore heavily, Mr. Hill thought the States should have the right to issue bonds without being subject to federal taxation. Mr. Vest held that State or municipal bonds could not properly be exempted from taxation.

Mr. Chandler expressed the hope that upon reflection the Democratic majority would not place State and municipalities when they were forced to borrow money in a worse position than the United States. The United States could not borrow money cheaper than any country. State, corporation or individual. But because it occupied this coin of vantage, the government should not bear the credit of States and cities by raising their securities. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, agreed with Mr. Hill that the taxation of State and county bonds was of doubtful constitutionality.

Mr. Sherman also agreed with Mr. Hill. The more he thought of it, he said, the more satisfied he became that the United States should not interfere by this species of taxation.

HILL'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Discussion on the constitutionality of a national tax on State or municipal bonds continued for some time, and then a vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment. It was lost—25 to 30. Messrs. Gray, Hill and Pugh, Democrats, voted for the amendment, and Mr. Pettigrew, Republican, and the Populists against it. Otherwise it was a strict party vote. The Republicans for the amendment and the Democrats against it.

Mr. Hill then modified his amendment so as to confine the exemption to State bonds. A long constitutional discussion of the powers and limitations of federal taxation followed, in which Messrs. Morgan, Pugh, Lindsay, Caffery and Gray participated. Mr. Hill's amendment to exempt interest from State bonds was also lost—27 to 30.

Mr. Hill then moved to strike out the provision for a tax on persons, property, corporations, companies or associations, and to substitute a tax on the income of individuals, companies, corporations, etc., at the rate of 2 per cent. It was passed upon its merits by a vote of 30 to 25.

An amendment of Mr. Allen's, to permit deduction in the calculation of the internal revenue, as to the amount of income, was agreed to, as was the Vest amendment excluding in the calculation of the incomes of banks, banking institutions, trust companies, life, fire and